UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

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REPORT ON CONTROL OF MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

Spring of 1939

7-20-39
12-7-39

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" Mr Bolden

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CONTROL
Insect

July 14, 1939

REPORT ON CONTROL OF MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

Spring of 1939

Personnel and Organization

The Kootenai 1939 spring insect control comprised two projects, both being in the nature of followup work on areas previously treated.

Organization and inspection were in charge of Ranger Ed Hernichs, Cabinet District, Troy, Montana. All camp and field supervision was handled by temporary employees who had been tried and experienced through previous seasons of beetle control work. All labor was performed by local men. These men were selected by all the rangers on the Kootenai Forest. Each district was given the opportunity to furnish six men, in order to lengthen the season of employment of the protection organization.

Two camps of 25 men each were established. The camp foreman in each camp was a civil service C&M man. Grant Harley, an alternate and former road foreman with ten years' experience on insect control, was in charge of camp 2. George Ramlow, a C&M road foreman and former alternate, was in charge of camp 1.

Each foreman had complete authority and responsibility in regard to his particular camp. He had personal direction of both spotting and treating, made a daily field inspection and check of the work, kept the records, and did all things necessary to the maintaining of an orderly effective working unit.

Mr. A. W. Greeley, assistant forester, was detailed to the job as a clerk. He kept the time slips up-to-date, property records, visited the camps at frequent intervals, helped employees complete civil service records, made out compensation records, computing annual leave, arranging ordering and delivery of supplies and maintaining the expenditure records.

The spotting was done by a 100 percent strip survey. Crews were organized consisting of one chief spotter and two spotters. The chief spotter ran parallel compass lines 2½ chains apart from his control. These control stations were 10 chains apart. One spotter on either side of him worked a strip 1½ chains in width in search of infested trees. The chief spotter made a rough

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drainage map and was responsible for the work of his crew. Each crew was given a serial symbol as A, B, C, and each man carried a hand axe, tacks, cloth and black crayon. All infested trees found were blazed and a cloth tag placed thereon bearing the crew symbol and consecutive number of the tree for this crew, thus affording a means of checking up the work done by a given crew. The chief spotter's maps showed the approximate location of the tagged trees by numbers or groups of infested trees by inclusive numbers contained in the groups. The treating crew foremen later took the maps and found the trees without difficulty.

Three spotting crews were used this season, and the same three crews spotted for both camps.

Spotting was done entirely on snowshoes except where snow had left the southern slopes. Snowshoe travel was easy due to packed snow and the trees stood out well against the white background.

Mr. William D. Bedard of the Coeur d'Alene Forest Insect Laboratory made a technical inspection of the spotting from April 17 to 26, inclusive. His assistance and advice in the administration of the project was very helpful and appreciated.

Treating

The foremen had direct charge of all the men working at treating. Three to six men made up a treating crew, depending upon density of infested trees. One man was selected to be in charge, keep track of trees treated, location of tagged infested trees from spotters maps, be responsible for the work, etc. This man in each crew was paid strawboss rate of pay.

The treating work consisted of felling the infested trees, cutting the trunk into short pieces, decking and burning the piles. The limbs and slash were piled on the bottom in order to give the decks a good start when burned. Some dry wood was alsoused to get the fires started. The burning decks were visited often enough to chuck in any unburned log ends. The result was a very good job of log disposal. The stumps were peeled with an axe.

When the snow became light enough, a ~~plow~~horse was used to skid the larger logs, and especially so where the number of infested trees in groups make such use economical.

Report

The decks burned while snow covered the ground did not cause any trouble. During the long hot, dry spell in May, some difficulty was encountered with the burning at camp 2. It was necessary to detail two men, 15 days, to watch the fires to keep them from getting away.

The majority of trees treated were white pine, but out of a total number of 1118 trees treated, only four lodgepole and three spruce were treated.

The diameters varied from 8" to 45" with the average being 22". The timber was tall, averaging about 8 6.5 logs to the tree.

The camp equipment was secured from Forest Service warehouse, Spokane, on a rental basis.

It was necessary to bull doze the snow from the roads in order to reach the camp sites. The mileage of snow disposal work was three miles for camp 1 and seven miles for camp 2. Besides the snow removal on the 10 miles of road, it was necessary to doze the snow off both camp sites.

A statement of the accomplishments and costs of the project follows:

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

Project - Keeler Creek

July 10, 1939

Period of Work April 4 to June 4, 1939.

Acres Spotted	2720	Acres Treated	2720
No.Trees Spotted	1118	No.Trees Treated	1118

Total Expenditure $6,928.96

Cost per Tree Treated 6.19

Output:

Spotting number of trees per effective man day	12.1
Spotting number of acres per effective man day	30.5
Treating number of trees per effective man day	1.585
Treating number of acres per effective man day	3.86

Man-days — 1404 (Kootenai memo of 12-12-39)

Report

Total Expenditure by Appropriation

1. Insect Control Appropriation $6,500.

Total	$6,500.	
Contributed time - Forest Officers	474.85	
	$6,974.85	

2. Classified Expenditures

a. Salaries	
b. Wages (temporary labor) Cash	$4,627.47
c. Meals at standard rates - charge against allotment	866.21
d. Transportation, includes bull-dozing snow	343.19
e. Rental of camp outfit	62.92
f. Travel (per diem)	37.80
g. Misc. Supplies	16.52
h. Portion of pickup purchase	500.00
Direct P&M Cost	$6,454.11
Contributed time	474.85
Total	$6,928.96
Balance P&M Allotment	$45.89

Activity Costs	Total	Per Tree Treated
a. Supervision	474.85	.42
b. Travel	37.80	.03
c. Transportation	177.34	.16
d. Equipment	79.44	.07
e. Camps (Includes cook's wages)	1,719.00	1.54
f. Spotting	514.95	.46
g. Treating	3,925.58	3.51
h. Total	$6,928.96	$6.19 6.20
i. Subsistence, prorated to above	866.21	
Per meal		.24
Per man day		.72

3608 meals - does not include cook's wages

Report

Instructions for Activity Costs

Subsistence is not given as a separate activity cost, but mess costs, including food supplies and cook house labor, but not transportation, are prorated against labor and salaries on the basis of number of days on each activity. Non-effective time of men paid by the month, such as Sundays, Saturday half-holidays, rainy days, etc. are not carried as a separate item, but the total monthly rate of the employee is charged against the activities in which he is engaged.

a. Supervision: Includes general overhead, warehouse man, camp manager not actually engaged in treating or spotting.
b. Travel: Travel expenses paid to and from the job, and from camp to camp.
c. Transportation: All expense of pack strings, including forage, shoeing, wages of packer, horse hire. All truck hire, including drivers. Freight and express.
d. Equipment: Includes any rental charge made by Procurement & Supply Division for equipment and includes any replacement equipment purchased locally.
e. Camps: Labor cost of setting up and breaking camp, bull cook and wood cost. No transportation included.
f. Spotting: Labor cost of spotting, including chief spotter.
g. Treating: Labor cost of treating, including crew foreman. Cost of mop-up and checking of fires.

These costs are reasonable when compared with past Kootenai project costs on similar projects. It is believed that the project was successful.

Respectfully submitted,

Ed Henrichs
District Ranger

C. T. Spaulding
Associate Forester

Approved: JUL 18 1939, 1939

H. A. Klehm
Forest Supervisor

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
F. A. SILCOX, CHIEF
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF, DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST
MONTANA AND IDAHO
PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, MONTANA
AND
BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO
1935

Scale 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U. S. G. S., G. L. O., Forest Service and other surveys 1934.
Traced at Regional Office 1935.

LEGEND

- National Forest boundary
- Adjacent National Forest boundary
- Good motor road
- Poor motor road
- Trail
- Railroad
- Telephone line
- Telephone line along road
- Telephone line along trail
- Supervisor's headquarters
- District Ranger station
- Guard or Ranger station
- Permanent lookout station
- Patrol lookout point
- Triangulation station
- Triangulation station and permanent lookout station
- House, cabin or other building

Longitude west from Greenwich

Polyconic Projection
North American datum

ENGINEER REPRODUCTION PLANT, U. S. ARMY, FORT HUMPHREYS, D. C. 11906
1935